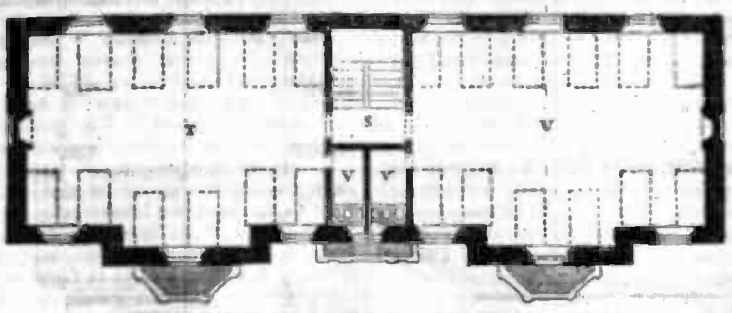

PLAN OF THE UPPER-STORY.

This building, which is just completed, has been erected by public subscription, at a cost of about 1,650*l.* It is intended for the benefit of the town of Arbroath (Forfarshire) and the surrounding country, the object of the institution being to provide medical and surgical assistance, and other necessary means of relief and recovery for those, especially the indigent poor, suffering under accidents and disease, more effectually than these could be had in their own houses; and likewise to afford the means of separating from the healthy those who are affected with certain contagious diseases, so as to arrest the spread of contagion.

The following general description of the building has been furnished by its architect, David Smith, Esquire, 31, Reform-street, Dundee:—

"The building is erected on an elevated site at the west environ of the town of Arbroath, and from which an extensive view of the surrounding country, St. Andrew's Bay, and part of the German Ocean, is obtained. The grounds belonging to the infirmary contain nearly an acre and a half,* inclosed on three sides by a stone wall, about 7 feet high, and in front by a parapet-wall about 3 feet high, surmounted by an iron railing. The best free stone found in the district was used in the construction of the walls of the building; the front and both ends are faced externally with Ashlar-work; all the other walls are externally of the best rubble-work; the internal division-walls are constructed of brick-work. The lobby, kitchen, wash-house, dead-house, porter's-room, coal-house, and passages, are floored with Arbroath pavement; the stairs are formed of polished stone; the flooring of the wards and other apartments consists of Petersburg battens 1¼ in. thick, with grooved and tongued joints, and supported by Memel timber joists. The doors, windows, and other finishings are of American yellow pine. The roof couplings† are of Memel timber, the sarking of Petersburg timber,‡ and the roof is slated with the best Easdale slates. The walls and ceilings in the respective apartments are finished with three coats of lime-plaster, and with stucco cornices run in all the ceiling-angles.

"VENTILATION.—Ventilation is carried on in the wards by means of fresh-air-flues constructed in the walls, which are carried round at the back of the skirting-boards, which have openings in them to admit the fresh air into the wards; these flues are tempered by valves.

"The removal of the foul air from the wards is accomplished by means of ornamental openings formed in the ceilings, connected with flues, which descend in the back wall of the building, and are joined to a main flue constructed under the ground-floor, which leads to the extracting-shaft W. In this shaft there is placed a furnace, which is to be kept constantly burning for the purpose of causing the flues to ventilate by rarefaction.

REFERENCES.

A. Consulting-room.
B. Housekeeper's-room.
C. Servants'-room.
D. Medicine-room.
E. Ward for maimed females.
F. Ward for maimed males.
G. Bed-closet.
H. Bath-room.
I. Water-closet.
J. Store-place.
K. Lobby.
L. L. Passages.
M. Closet under stair.
N. Kitchen.
O. Porter's-room.
P. Wash-house.
Q. Coal-house.
R. Dead-house.
S. Staircase-landing.
T. Fever-ward for females.
U. Fever-ward for males.
V. V. Water-closets.
W. Extracting shaft. Servants' bed-rooms in attics, over kitchen, &c. &c.

* Scotch, we presume. † Trusses. ‡ Slate-boarding.

This institution originated under the auspices of Alexander Mann, Esq., as chief magistrate of Arbroath, and through the exertions of him and others the necessary funds were soon provided. The Right Hon. Lord Panmure, the patron of the institution has bestowed upon it, towards an endowment, the munificent sum of 1,000*l.* Its management is vested in a board consisting of a patron, a president, vice-presidents, and directors. Means are now being used for procuring the necessary furnishings, and it is proposed that the house shall be opened for the reception of patients in the early part of the ensuing winter.

To the preceding description we quote the following from a Report, dated 8th of July, 1844:—"The general meeting of subscribers, held on the 6th of June, 1843, having approved of the site of the infirmary on the High Common as then proposed, the ground was shortly afterwards exposed to sale by 'public roup,' as required by law in regard to burgh property, and was purchased by the committee at the nominal 'feu-duty' or 'ground annual' of 1*s.* per annum. Possession was immediately thereafter given to the committee on behalf of the subscribers. The titles have not yet been made out to this ground, but the right is secure under the articles and minutes of roup, followed by possession and payment of the feu-duty or ground annual. Your committee recommend that a proper conveyance should be taken from the magistrate and council, and that it should be taken in favour of themselves and their successors in office in trust for behoof of the subscribers to the infirmary. By making the corporation of the burgh the trustees, perpetual succession will be insured, without the necessity of any renewal of the investiture, and the right will continue clear and complete without expense.

"While on this subject, it may be proper to mention that shortly after the general meeting of the subscribers, at which the proposed site had been approved of, objections were stated to it by the medical practitioners of Arbroath (with the exception of Dr. David Arrott, who was a member of committee), as being in a situation which, though unexceptionable in point of free air, prospect, and beauty, they yet considered exceedingly inconvenient, and tending to increased expense to the institution, on account of its distance from the centre of population. The committee gave instant attention to these objections; they communicated with the medical gentlemen in writing and by personal conference; and after discussion and mature deliberation, they continued of opinion that the site unanimously adopted by the committee, and approved of and confirmed by the general meeting of subscribers, was the best site attainable, and they still remain of this opinion without a dissenting voice. They have recorded in their minutes the objections and discussions, that reference might be made to them, if necessary.

"Having acquired the ground for the site, they lost no time in proceeding to contract for the erection of the building, agreeably to the plans and specifications that had been adopted and approved of by the subscribers. Estimates had been advertised for and received, and the committee preferred as the most eligible the tenders for the whole work (exclusive of the enclosing wall) given in by Mr. David Murray, mason in Forfar, and Messrs. Nicol and Wallace, wrights in Arbroath, at the contract price of 1,125*l.* 10*s.* A contract was accordingly entered into with these parties. The work was forthwith commenced, and has been finished in a most satisfactory manner. The contract price has been paid, and there only remains to be settled for some extra work of no great amount, which was judged necessary, and is now nearly completed. The architect and inspector, Mr. Smith, has communicated to your committee from time to time his approval of the manner in which the contractors have fulfilled their engagements, and there is every reason for your committee reporting their satisfaction with the building.

"Early in the spring the committee procured from Mr. Smith a plan and specification for the erection of boundary walls and office-houses, with railing on the parapet wall, and gate for the main entrance to the infirmary. Estimates were taken in for this work. Mr. Murray, one of the contractors for the infirmary, was preferred as being the lowest offerer for the '*mason work*,' at the sum of 135*l.*; and Messrs. William Munro and Co., founders in Arbroath, were preferred as contractors for the '*smith work*,' at 24*l.* 15*s.* These contracts have also been executed. The contract price of the 'smith work' has been paid; and Mr. Murray has received 125*l.* on account of the 'mason work.'"

SUGGESTIONS ON THE MANNER OF MAKING ARCHITECTURAL NOTES.

Professor Whewell, on Describing Churches.

By comparing actual buildings with descriptions conveyed in precise and determinate phraseology, the architectural observer will become aware how completely words alone may avail to preserve and transmit distinct and adequate conceptions of an edifice; and when he has thus begun to feel the import and value of technical language, a little practice and contrivance will enable him thus to register for himself or for others the principal features of any building which may attract his notice.

In describing a church, mention first what is the GENERAL STYLE of the work (Romanesque, Transition, Complete Gothic, Perpendicular, &c.), for this both conveys a general notion of its appearance, and modifies the interpretation of the terms afterwards used. Describe next the GROUND-PLAN, and then the VAULTING, for these being given, the number and position of almost all the members is determined, and the rest of the description will have a reference to a known arrangement of parts. In the vaulting, mention whether it is Roman vaulting, or some other form of quadripartite or sexpartite, &c.; if quadripartite, whether both transverse and longitudinal ribs are pointed, whether in single or double compartments; the ribs, where they occur, their form and mouldings; and whether the side aisles are of the same kind as the centre aisle. Describe next one COMPARTMENT of the inside, selecting that which is most frequently repeated, and noticing, first, the *piers*, whether they are columns, pilasters, shafts and pier-edges, clustered shafts, or piers of clustered mouldings, and what the difference is of the *intermediate* piers, if any, their *capitals*, whether Corinthian, cushion, sculpture, upright leaves, woven foliage, &c.; the *aisles*, whether they have pillars like those of the piers (their vaulting having been already noticed), what are the windows, and whether the wall is ornamented; then the *pier-arches*, whether round or pointed, and whether the arch is plain, rebated, chamfered, or with what mouldings; then the *triforium*, whether blank, pannelled, of detached shafts, with wall behind, or of openings; the openings, whether single or double, &c., or subdivided, and if either double or subdivided, how separated, whether by shafts, clustered shafts, pilasters, &c., and whether with round or pointed openings; then the *clerestory*, the windows, whether single, in pairs, or in triads; if not single, how separated, with what mouldings, what capitals to the vaulting shafts, and what mouldings are used when they offer any thing remarkable.

Afterwards notice any particularities or deviations from this compartment which ap

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